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Life of Adam Smith. By R. B. HALDANE, M.P. London, Walker and Scott, 1887.—12mo, ix, 116, x, pp.

This volume has been contributed by Mr. Haldane to the series of *Great Writers* edited by Professor Robertson. Its aim is therefore primarily literary, and it is presumably not intended for students of economics. At all events it is a mere sketch, containing no new material, and giving only a synopsis of Smith's economic opinions, which will be of no interest except to the general reader. The sole reason the book is mentioned in this place is to call the attention of students to the bibliography, prepared by Mr. John P. Anderson of the British Museum, and appended to Mr. Haldane's volume. The bibliography not only contains full titles and information as to thirty-three different editions of the *Wealth of Nations*, but also gives for the first time an exceedingly serviceable list of the books and criticisms on Smith's great work. This list contains one hundred and three titles, exclusive of magazine articles, and comprehends all the principal books in English, French, German, Italian, and Russian. I have been able to discover no omissions of importance, except the works of Held, Studnitz, Helferich, Delatour, and Janzhul. The bibliography will be found very convenient.

E. R. A. S.

Letters of David Ricardo to Thomas Robert Malthus, 1810-1823. Edited by JAMES BONAR, LL.D. Oxford and London, Henry Frowde, 1887.—8vo, xxiv, 251 pp.

It is not given to every thinker to become his own commentator more than half a century after his death, and at the moment when his views must be re-affirmed and re-interpreted or suffer permanent eclipse. This unusual fate has overtaken that remarkable man who gave to political economy one-half of its scientific method, and whose *Principles* are the institutes by which degrees of orthodoxy in the science are measured. Mr. Bonar, whose excellent book on *Malthus and his Work* did good service in recalling attention to the historical connection between recent developments of economic thought and the labors of Malthus, has put students under further and very great obligations in the present work. The letters are printed from the original manuscripts in the possession of Colonel Malthus, C.B. They cover the whole period of the friendship of Ricardo and Malthus. It is greatly to be regretted that the letters from Malthus to Ricardo were probably destroyed, for, as Mr. Bonar very truly observes, not only must we decline to believe that we have the whole case before us when we are within hearing of only one